Fidalgo and Whidby islands may reveal its presence in a more extended range. It is found mostly amongst the large rocks and in the grass and underbrush amongst the rocks. No specimens could be found in the adjacent deeper forest. The typical form is found intermingled in the same habitat along with M. semialba which is very limited in its range. The color of the living animals of both forms seems to be identical.

Four distinct color forms besides the typical M. fidelis Gray have been collected.

Monadenia semialba is not a distinct species but is a subspecies of *M. fidelis* Gray. As a race it is quite different than all the other known color forms. It should be called *Monadenia fidelis semialba* Henderson.

FURTHER NOTES UPON TERTIARY AND RECENT MOLLUSKS FROM FLORIDA TOGETHER WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES

BY MAXWELL SMITH

In the Clewiston, Belle Glade and Loxahatchee areas of Florida a number of interesting tertiary shells have been collected during the past year. Certain of these were obtained in very limited numbers, often solitary examples. It appears that eventually there will be further additions especially among the small or minute species.

Loripinus schrammi Crosse. A single valve was secured by Mrs. Rodney Procter. This species is new to the Tertiary of the United States. It has been reported from the Antilles. The specimen, possibly immature, is rather small but agrees otherwise with living examples from Biscayne Bay (Royce collection) and Sanibel, Florida. The species lives deep in sand or mud and is dislodged by large scale commercial dredging. Pliocene, Clewiston, Florida.

Spissula solidissima peninsulae, n. subsp. Shell large, valves more trigonal than in *M. similis;* lateral teeth comparatively short, pallial sinus deep and narrow, pallial line nearest to posterior adductor describing a wide, regular, circular course which in *M. similis* is often broken or comparatively straight. The posterior slope, emanating from the umbo, is very distinct and

leaves a broad area adjacent to the margin. Holotype, a single valve, in the writer's collection. Length of left valve 87 mm. Pl. 6, fig. 3. Pliocene, Clewiston, Florida.

TELLINA (TELLINELLA) PERRYAE Smith. (Naut. XLIX, p. 136). A perfect left valve has been found and the description may be supplemented in consequence. The lunule is narrow, rather deeply impressed, cardinal teeth small with a restricted excavated area on each side, the posterior tooth the larger; lateral teeth long and raised slightly at their extremities away from umbo; interior of shell lustrous. Pliocene, Clewiston, Florida.

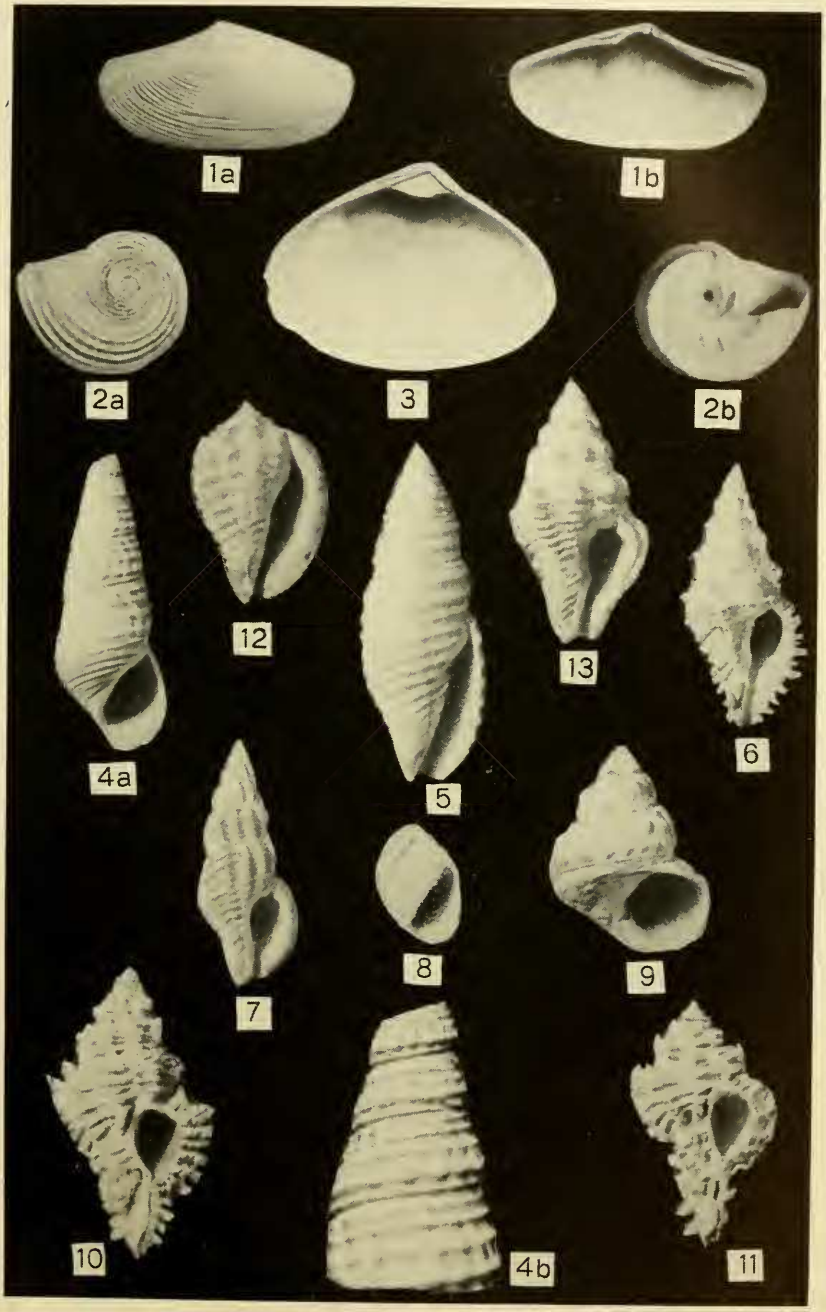
TELLINA (PHYLLODINA) CALA,[1] n. sp. Shell solid, subequilateral, description based upon a right valve; umbo low, nepionic shell smooth; anterior end only moderately rounded; posterior end slightly rostrate, with an incurved dorsal slope, the terminal slightly truncate; surface with low distinct concentric waves, less regularly placed posteriorly, not so strong anteriorly; lunule inconspicuous; hinge not unusual; pallial sinus V-shaped, deep, approaching margin of shell. Length 16.5 mm.

This shell recalls *T. dodona* Dall from the Oligocene sands of Oak Grove, Santa Rosa County, Florida. It differs in the shape of the posterior dorsal slope, the concentric sculpture and the larger more extended pallial sinus. Pl. 6, fig. 1*a*, 1*b*. Pliocene, Clewiston, Florida.

TURBO CASTANEUS TIARA, n. subsp. Shell elongated, spire high and conspicuous, aperture comparatively small, arrangement of spiny processes similar to T. castaneus Gmelin. When the operculum is found it doubtless will afford additional characters upon which to base further study. This form may be entitled to specific identity. Length 33.5 mm. Holotype to be placed in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Paratypes in the Smith and McGinty collections. Pl. 6, fig. 9. Pliocene, Clewiston, Florida.

NERITINA (SMARAGDIA) FLORIDANA, n. sp. Surface of shell covered with fine spiral striae, axial growth lines almost as distinct, the two forming a network, surface with a silk-like sheen; surface of body whorl partly covered with numerous broken irregular brownish longitudinal lineations which are replaced near the suture by a few long brownish ill-defined blotches; inferior whorls hardly shining; nucleus brilliant, whorls well rounded; callus very broad and prominent, whitish, shining, one prominent denticle about two-thirds of wall length measured from anterior end, about six others on anterior side and four upon the posterior. Length of shell 7 mm.

[1] cala, beautiful.



M. Smith:—Tertiary Mollusks of Florida.